Bew Zublications.

THE SATURDAY

EVENING POST

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MONOPOLIES

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### Even Athletle Young Men Have Ballroom Figures, and Billiards and Cards Rule on Sundays—Salisbury a Political Leader Whose Social Influence Is NII.

LONDON, Aug. 10.-Remarkable changes in the pastimes of the English leisured class have raised the question whether after all the national characteristics of the country are as deep-rooted as most writers have maintained. The accepted view of the stolidity of the English temperament more probably due to the setting-up and worshipping of a type, than to character as shown in conduct. For instance the John Bull of the illustrated papers is physically like nobody that one has ever seen in this country. He is a type put forward to embody persistency, which the history of human activity has shown to be the most practically utilitarian of the virtues.

There being no John Bulls in England, just as there is no such being as an average man, some social philosophers here have raised the question—what are the pre-vailing characteristics of the present generation as exemplified in the daily ives of people whose time is their own and who have the fortunes to gratify their inclinations? Notable critics are heard to say that society has become restless and frivolous, that it has nothing at all of the traditional John Bull in its com-

the best English newspapers, who devotes himself to sport and athletics, lamented the physical consequences of this change, in conversation with THE SUN reporter at Henley. Pointing with despair at the figures of young English oarsmen he said: "Look at them. They've got waists.
If you want to see the physical type of the old-time English oarsmen you will see more of it in the American crew than in any of our own youngsters."

His noting the predominance of the "ballroom" figure and disbelief that it could bear the hard long-sustained strain needed in the preparation for a hard struggle are both recalled by a quite different stamp of critic dealing with the habits of smart society. It is written by a former private secretary of Mr. Glad-stone and a man who himself mixes much in society. He is Mr. George W. E. Russell, a relation of the Duke of Bedford and an author of some political biographies. His contribution to the matter deals with the question of Sunday observance. As a participator in the movements of London society for the last thirty years his con-trast of now with then is very striking. He says that when he first knew society Sunday observance was almost universal Now, he finds, it hardly exists. Mr. Russel

Now, he finds, it hardly exists. Mr. Russell writes:

Smart people in London generally go away from Saturday till Monday, and in the country houses where they spend their "weekends." Sunday is completely secularised. The keener spirits play bridge in the garden, and in the evening billiards and cards have effectually displaced those ivory letters which were the extreme limit of the gayety permitted by our fathers. For servants, on the other hand, Sunday is a day of unending labor. Old-fashioned people used to have cold dinner on Sunday, in order to diminish the pressure on the kitchen; or, if nature revolted against that regimen, the hot meal was cut down to its smallest dimensions. To-day whatever of Sunday is not occupied with exercise, is given to meals. The early cup of tea, not without accompaniments, is followed by a breakfast which in quantity and quality resembles a dinner and is served any time from 10 to 12. A good many people breakfast in their own rooms and do themselves," as the phrase is, uncommonly well there. Luncheon has long been a dinner, excepting only soup. The menu is printed in white and gold, and coffee and liqueurs are prolonged till within measurable distance of tea. Tea is tea and a great deal besides—cakes, sandwiches, potted meat, poached eggs—and I have seen, in its season, a bleeding woodcock A little jaded by these gastronomical exertions, and only partially recruited by its curfew game of tennis, society puts off its dinner till 9, and then sits down with an appetite which has gained keenness by delay. Drinks of all descriptions circulate in the smoking room and the billiard room, and

curfew game of tennis, society puts off its dinner till 9, and then sits down with an appetite which has gained keenness by delay. Drinks of all descriptions circulate in the smoking room and the billiard room, and Monday morning is well advanced before the last servant gets to bed.

Churchgoing is of course a department of the observance of Sunday, and it has preetty nearly gone with the rest. The leaders of fashion, as far as I can observe, do not go to church at all. Either they "think it all so silly," as the wife of a statesman said to the Archbishop of Canterbury about the service in chapel which precedes dinner at Lambeth Palace, or they are too much fatigued by the social labors of the preceding week, or they can't spare the time from bridge. It is currently said that some very great ladies, wishing to combine their own freedom with a proper example to the lower orders, always earry trayer books when they walk in the park before luncheon on Sunday. It looks well and it imposes no burden.

But though the leaders of society have thus completely delivered themselves from the tyranny of churchgoing, the led still carry come inks of the broken chain. Very smart women can struggle to an 1130 service where the music is good and the performance does not last more than an hour, and the reign of the popular preacher is not yet quite at an end. But it does not do for the preacher to strain his authority. An incumbent of a proprietary chapel in Mayfair ventured to ask a single woman who was the richest member of his congregation, whether she could not manage with fewer than three footmen under her butter and give the cost of the discarded John to a fund for the sick and poor. Disdaining to submit to priesteriff in any form the good woman "removed her hassen's and discontinued her subscriptions. The incumbent no longer able to meet the expenses of the chapel, was forced to resign, and is now meditating on the dangerous consequences of private life.

The subacid tone of Mr. Russell's descriptions is that of a man who

ntimates, who are now mostly dead and have left no one to carry on the serious traditions. English society used to reflect a good deal of the temperament of its rulers. In Lord Palmerston's days all were for practical Whig compromise, sport, and the farming interest. Under Sir Robert. Peel the business man was of account and political economy a topic of conversation. With Gladstone came strenuousness and theological bias. Disraeli altered this to cynicism varied by high-colored Oriental

maginings.

But Lord Salisbury has influenced nothing in the social life of the society to which the belongs. He never goes into it. His own hobby of physical science and the marked leanings of several of his sons to High-Church Anglican ritualism have practically no following in the society among whose members they are related but in which they don't mix. If one seeks the living man of society who has most influenced its body, and whose habits are most reflected in Mr. Russell's account of how week ends are spent there is only one name to mention—King Edward VII.

from the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. Here is a romantic story of one couple in titular. They were introduced by a tunification on shore as they stood at the when the transport was pulling out, he ten feet of San Francisco Bay dividing lady who presented the pair from the settlere. This introduction, however, such not the most formal, evidently was reflective. They became friends, and the time the shades of night had settled the mainland had faded from the horizon was evident that they had found in each of a company some consolation for the dabits of leaving their happy homes to have into a far country. of leaving their happy homes to oto a far country wind day left them violently in love, a third day the young man led the matthen to the capitaln, with the half the twain he hinde one as fast as aptains sould the the knot. Capt. Secret, has had considerable exceed has observed with some care of the thoushight at sea, and he adjusted to be a considerable to wait until they its said that the ceremony was persented to a constitution of the ceremony was persented to be a constitution of the ceremony was persented to the ceremony was persented to the work, where the eliquent wed to Walkiki, where the eliquent could be succeeded among the constitutions to the constitution of the workers while they POEMS WORTH READING. The Fable of the First Course

A TO SEE WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF

Ancient the ages and ancient the forest,
When at the hatydid's call,
Besties and butterfiles, golden and gaudy,
Gathered to dance at a ball.
Wild with the waits and the giddy mazurka,
Blind with the froite and fun,
Never a butterfly noticed the fairies
Hiding and watching—not one.

Rushed the fast fairles, and ere ny could vanish, the guests were imprisoned Caught by the fairy folk there. How can we dance if we haven't the gauses. Or follow the sweeps and the swings fow can we do it? insisted the fairies, "Lacking the gauze and the wings

There in the berry bush, there in the forest Gathered the fairles about,
Plucking the wings of the beetles, and golden
Wings of the butterfiles out.
Then, with the wings they had stolen, the robber
Dancing around and around,
Ploated and flutterred in magical measure,
Scarcely a toe on the ground.

Down in the ivy and down in the grasses,
Wingless and ugiy—in shame—
Smattered the butterdies, broken in spirit,
Changed in their nature and name:
Once the companions of linnes and robin,
Up in the regions of song;
Now but the wiggle-worn worms of the we
Creating and craying along. Creeping and crawling along.

Slighted in beauty, and robbed of the golden Wings, and the mottled and blue Wandered one worm in the dawn of the autumn.
Then of the thistle and dew theiter it made for the shame and the winter Made in the light of the moon; --Such is the song of the fairles -- the simple Song of the first cocoon.

The Dell. Peor old china Dolly, all cracked and faded. It has been long since your hair was brushed an

Where are the hands, little hands, that once you. Dest little fingers that formerly fed and dressed you? When God said, "Come, little girl," He wanted her enly --Perhaps He forgot that a little girl might be lonely. And so in the night she wakes -and gropes there Por the little cold face of her Dolly that they have de-

PULLERTON L. WALDO.

Solace. From the Washington S The girl who loves to giggle irritates the passer by. But she's infinitely better Than the girl who loves to er The man who loves to flatter
Off may play a scurry trick.
But he's infinitely better
Than the man who loves to kick. And so, throughout existence, This comfort we may nurse, There's nothing so unpleasant But that it might be worse.

The Making of the Wedding Garb. From the Catholic World.

allence aleeping.

nere troubles are no more, nor cares, nor tears,

r visionary hopes, nor fears

re dark night-shadows all around us creeping.~

suld I were dead!"

Were death but sleep. Small harm to wish into the grave to creep. Small harm to wish this the grave to creek.
And no more weep:
But were death life.
But were life than that men live on earth:
Were death but birth
To life where cares, and tears, and toil, and strife
No longer are.

No longer are.
But which the Just alone
With other Just may share,
Could I still dare.
Whose days so little Justice yet have shown,
To seek an entrance through death's golden gate.

Nay, rather for long season let me walt, and with the embroidery of love and prayer, and holy deeds, and suffering prepare. The wedding grament for the wedding feast, That I be not the lowest or the least. In that great throng, Nor shamed the Royal Bridegroom's guests to greet Whose voices sweet. Catch up the angelic song. And Holy, Holy, Holy, without end repeat. Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield, England.

From the Alkahest. Amid the fret and fever of the street.

Amid the rest and accept this giant stands. Amid the strift, the worry of the lown. His mighty heart remains in deep repose: Among the seething multitudes of men. Their restleanness cannot distaut his rest. I watch the emerald ocean of his leaves. And every heaving billow speaks of joy—The joy of living, joy of strength and health. Of peace of minded duty well performed. For he has kept the law with God and man. Pone well his part, nor sought to shun his lot: So, hearty, hale, and wholesome, he uprears In green old age a tower of hardibood. Ilke some old man whose youth was free from bia like some old man whose youth was free from bia. He reaps the rich reward of goodly years, Erect and strong in gray magnificence.

I touch him, and I tread old scenes again, A barefoot boy upon my father's farm. I hear the warble of a wheat-field qualt, I gather sprays of dewy wilding flowers. I breathe soft odors of the apple blooms. And hear the cow bells tinkling in the lane. A achoolboy in the old schoolbouse again. I hear the children droning at their books, I see my little sweetheart's soft brown eyes.

The Old Story of the Uncle at the Circus

From the Boston Transcript.
Friday, when the circus comes,
With its charlous and drums.
Then well see the tail girafte.
And the clown that makes us laugh.
For you know he always can.
He is such a funny mab.
Then well see the great parade.
Then well buy some lemonade.
And the kind they always drink its so beautifully pink How and why they make it so.
Father says he used to go
To the circus years ago;
Doesn't care about it now;
Only goes to save a row.
Nothing there he wants to see;
Goes because it pleases me.
Mother, she dislikes it, too;
Only goes because I do.
Uncle John will go with us
(Seems to me it's curious);
Says he's going for my sake;
Sure he cannot keep awake;
Aunt Jane says she'll come along.
Though perhaps it may be wrong;
Itus she thinks I ought to see
Things in matural history.
Uncle James will go alone; Uncle James will go alone: Doesn't like to chaperone. Says he simply means to go Because he wants to see the show,

From Life.

In olden times, when a girl grew up.
They tied her with ropes of gems.
They shackled her ankles and wrists with ore,
And the crowned her with diadems.

But now — a dip in the tumbling waves.

With a rest on the sands between.

A linen skirt, and a sallor bat—
And—she's just as much of a queen!

MADELINE BRIDGES.

From the Danish of Erit Bog t seems so lonely mid this din and thronging It seems so dull, this toiling multitude.

My bosom seems so warm, so full of longin And all the world is so empty, cold and crude.
Where has this earth for me a friendly harbor!
The words I speak, to others strangely sound.
From North to South I searched with youthful ardor.

But nowhere for my soul a haven found. How often I that wonderland depicted. Which in my happy dreams I used to see And iongingly a reign of love predicted,
Alas -each time deviation greeted me.
When one by one my friends with artiles departed My ardent faith, my youthful courage fied. Then eagerly i joined the merry hearled. Though all their finis for use no brightness shed.

But oftlines when the huse day has laded And in the gloom of night has sunk to rest. dream again and one with eyes unshaded.

A brighter world with love and justice bleased.

The wake me not out earth yields not an atom,
all all the spherodors that my dreams reveal. And muck me not though you may never fathous

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS. Cribbage. L. S. P. ashs how to count the following sand: a six, a seven and three eights.

Lay the three eights in a triangle and each side of that triangle will make a pair, 5 holes. Each corner of the triangle when combined with the 6 and the 7 will make a run of three, 9 more holes. Each corner of the triangle when combined with the 7 will make a filter and a silker there.

ner of the triangle when combined with the make a fifteen, 6 more holes, or 21 allogether H. W. says: A tets B that three treys and two Lay out the treys in a triangle and each side in pair, 6 holes. The pair of sixes is 2 more. Each corner of the triangle will combine with the two sixes to make a fifteen and the whole triangle together will

combine with each of the sizes separately to make two more fifteens, 10 holes, or 18 altogether, so that Dice. W. P. says: A threw a deuce full on fours, B getting a deuce an aces. Which wins? In the East, aces are better than fours, so that B

M. E. G. cays: Three men are throwing, high man out, last man stuck. On the first round A gets three fives. B and C both getting three sixes. A says: "One tie, all tie," and inaists that he is in the throw off just as much as B and C. A is wrong. It and C throw off to decide the tie between themselves, the high man going out. A stays in for the next round to throw against the lower

of the two who are to throw of. J. G. W. asks if a card faced in dealing to the draw may be taken. That is getting to be the common usage, but the published rules of the game are against it.

W. E. H. says: A beta first and he pushes into the pot two counters, side by side, saying at the same time. "Two beans." B throws a chip into the pot, saying. I call you." A says it takes two to call, whereupon B pulls down his chip and says he wont call. A beta the chip he put into the pot must stay there, and if he will not out up another to complete the call, B's chip is forfeited.

A is correct. Any meany ence put, into the pool.

A is correct. Any money once put into the pool must stay there. If B did not pay enough attention to the game to know that if took two chips to call, he must pay the penalty. This rule was made to

H. G. S. says: In a game of whiskey poker, all pass the widow and the hand is turned up. A. who is the first man to draw, bets he can draw a card and then knock. B bets no one can knock except when refusing to draw in his proper turn.

B is right. If a piayer draws a card, he cannot

A. C. H. says: In a jack pot, the first two men. A and B. pass. Then C opens it. B comes in and raises C. Then C bets that B cannot raise after having passed the opening.

When it is the turn of a player to do anything, he can do any one of three things. Pass out, see the amount bet, or raise. In this case it was B's turn to say whether or not be would pass out, C having opened the pot, and as B could come in if he wanted to, he also had the privilege of raising.

W. H. M. says: A bete that when a player holds four kings and four queens, he must meld whatever marriages be intends to score before he takes the 80 or the 80. B bets the 80 and 80 can be accord first. There is no rule as to what a player shall meld first if he has a choice. Most players prefer to get home the most valuable counts first, however.

J. J. T. cays: A has 920 on the slate and it is his deal. He turns a dix and calls out. B bets he must win a trick before the dix can be counted.

In a two-handed game, turning dix counts ten at once. In the three or four handed game it must go in with the other melds and is not good until the deal

T. S. says: A has melded 40 trumps and the king is still on the table when he gets all the other kings. B bets he cannot score \$00, herause he has already used one of the kings in another meld. The meld for the marriage is in another class from score his 800 kings by adding seven to the one on the table.

H. G. sags. A holds four kings and five nucens and the jack of diamonds. He announces a meld of 280. B bets it a 200 only, as the only marriage he can score is the one for the extra queen.

T. J. W. says. Two are playing and attention is called to the score, both being nearly out. A melds enough to put him out, but does not say anything He leads a card which B trumps, lays down 100 aces and calls game. A says he was out, as B knew it without his announcing it. B wins. The player must actually call out and not take it for granted that his adversary knows it.

T. R. D. says: In a three-handed game, A melds enough to put him out, but he does not win a trick. Neither B nor C has any chance and they do not get within 200 points of being out, yet they insist that A shall play another hand. A bets this is all non-If A does not take a trilck, the meld he made is lost and he must go back to where he was before that deal

E. J. N. says: A has melded 400 for 80 kings, 60 queens, trump sequence, pinochle and dix, with the marriages. B bets he must lose either the 80 kings or the 80 queens, as he cannot use the trump king and queen for three different melds, but only for two. The meld as given is worth 440, not 400. The four kings and queens are worth 240, the trump se-quence 150, the pinochle and dix 50 more. The king and queen of trumps can be used in all three melds. because these melds are in two different classes, and there is a rule that allows the marriage and the sequence to be both counted in trumps.

The faise opener forfeits whatever he has put

W. H. D. says: A opens a jack and stands pat. Three players draw cards against A, but will not see his first bet. On being called to show openers, A puts down a pair of accs. B bets, as A did n s draw, the whole band must be shown. After the draw, whether the opener draws any eards or not, it is not necessary to show more than openers if the hand is not called. It is when no one will draw against the opener that the whole hand

So much a corner means that the man that loss either wins or loses the amount agreed upon. Four men playing, two would pay and two would win the

Pitch. W. H. U. says: A deals and B bids two. A refuses and pitches. A says he engages to make two only. B bets he must make three or he set back. fusal to sell means that he can make as many as that self. But if the bidding is to the board, the points bid not being added to the score of any player, a bid of two points must be outranked by a bid of three, or

B is wrong.

S. M. says. In a three handed game, after all the meids are on the clate and A has led. B finds he has another meld in his hand. Is he too late? The rule is that the meld can be scored at any tim

C. R. wants to know which is the better hand straight to an ace, five high, or straight to a king king high.
When the ace is taken as part of a small straight It is the bottom card and loses its rank as the highest ard in the pack, so that any straight will beat one which has the ace at the bottom.

H. R. says: A bets that he need not tell how many eards he wants until all the others have discarded, provided he discards first. It bets each man discards just before he draws cards. It is the custom for each man to throw out his diseard when he feels like it, but the strict rules of the game require that the dealer shall see each man's dis-card, so as to check him and be sure that the same number are put out as are asked for in the draw.

H. H. says. The conditions of the game are. Ten ante, twenty play and fifty limit. A blinds ten. B puts up avents, of which twenty is to play and fifty is a raise. A beta he cannot put up more than the twenty agreed on to play. The expression "ten ante" is incorrect. It is "ten blind" and twenty ante, with fifty limit. It costs

This is the only safeguard against collusion.

RELICS OF MOUND BUILDERS. Reletane and Curies Discovered Archmologists in Obio.

CEGLLICOTHE, Ohio, Aug. 16 .- A party from the Ohio State Archeological Museum, headed by the curator, Dr. W. C. Mills, has been at work for some months just north of this city opening the big Adena mound, and searching for relics of the mound builders. The Adena mound is an unusually large one, and has long been

looked at with interest by archeologists.

The top or subsidiary strata were taken off first, and in these a number of skeletons were found, as well as many very delicate ornaments of copper, such as bracelets, finger-rings and anklets. The rings were unusually fine, having been wrought with great skill. These burials were what are known to archeologists as intrusive, that is to say, they were made by wandering tribes after the mound proper was completed, and have no especial significance or interest. It was in the bottom or original strata that .Dr. Mills expected to make his richest finds and he was not disappointed.

The first find was a giant skeleton in a good state of preservation. It had been surrounded by logs at the time the interment took place. By giant is meant that it was unusually large for a mound builder, being 5 feet 11 inches in height and one of the largest ever discovered, as the mound

the largest ever discovered, as the mound builders appear to have been a comparatively small people.

With it were two curios, a gorget and pipe, both of unusually delicate workmanship. The gorget is made of slate and is one of the most beautiful pieces of mound builder work known. In it are bored two holes to which a cord could be attached so that the gorget could be worn around the the gorget could be worn around the neck as an ornament. The pipe is cylin-drical in shape and is about four inches in length. It is made out of fire clay, with little holes at one end through which the Six other skeletons were unearthed, all

six other skeletons were unearthed, all in a fine state of preservation, and with most of them were discovered ornaments of some kind. Among other things a lot of beads were found, skilfully fashioned from the bones of various animals. They are perfectly round, with a small hole through the middle, and vary in diameter from half to three-quarters of an inch.

Other skeletons were discovered which seemed to have been hastily dumped into beerned to have been hastly dumped into the mound without any especial care, and Dr. Mills explains that these had been brought from other places to be interred in the mound as it was being built. They had been placed originally on high scaf-folds, as is the custom among the Indians and Esquimaux, and afterward transferred to the mound.

POLITICAL NOTES.

August is vacation month for Mayors of American

The Superintendent of Lamps and Lighting of Baltimore announces that under the new arrange-ments there will be an annual saving of \$10,292 on the price of gas, \$45,745 on electric lights and \$60,078 on the maintenance of gas lamps for the city.

Last year in Massachusetts two voting machines

were examined and approved by the State Board, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and the Auditor of Accounts. Including these ma-There is a State election in Maryland this year

for Comptroller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals A vigorous effort is to be made by the Republicans to recover control of the State Legislature and they have a fair promise of success. Maryland went Re-publican in 1895, 1895, 1897 and 1900. It was car ried by the Democrats in 1890. The city of Balti-more, which is casting each year a larger proportion of the total vote of the State, went Republican at the

tective Association meets at Rockford, Ill. On Sept. 24 the New York Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association will meet at Buffalo, and on Sept. 26 the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association will meet at Niagara Falls, N. V. The number of liquor dealers in the country is smaller than it was ten years ago except in the Probibition States.

A Milwaukee man has invented a voting machine which uses the ordinary ballots. As the paper passes through the machine the voter indicates the candirecorded. When the polis are closed the index to the machine shows just how many votes each candi-date has received and this record can be corroborated by the ballots which have been preserved as marked.

States has been as follows: Mississippi 1890, South Carolina 1805, Louisiana 1898, North Carolina 1900, Alabama and Virginia 1901. In Texas, Tennessee and West Virginia the franchise is open, in Georgia there is a poll tax and in Maryland, Kentucky an

This is a brief and authentic Tammany biography of ex Justice Patrick Diver: Born in Ireland in 1845. Came to this country with his parents when 2 years of age. Settled in the Fourth ward. A the age of 11 left school and started to learn the trade of tanner. He served seven years' apprenticeship, and afterward worked at his trade until 1868, when he was appointed a court officer by Recorder Hackett. From 1886 to 1889 served as Alderman, during five years he served as Police Justice. The Second Assembly district, in which in 1885 he succeeded Alderman Kirk as leader, is the strongest Tammany

There is a renewal of the proposition to make Mayor Tom Taggart of Indianapolis chairman of the Demoeratic National Committee or in default of that to held the office during the two disastrous Bryan can vasses, halls from a State which is overwhelmingly Democratic and which has never been doubtfulsince the close of the Civil War, and he represents projects and policies which it is thought by many Democrats are so reactionary as to preclude any hope that the Democratic party can in the near future succeed if it supports them. Mayor Taggart is gow the representative of Indiana on the Democratic National Committee, Gorman being the representative of Maryland, Tillman of South Carolina, Mack of New York, Clark Howell of Georgia, and William J. Stone of Missouri.

undertaken to make nominations in that State, have proclaimed themselves to be the original Bryanites, but the champion whom they profess to support has repudiated all responsibility for them and the Pop ulist party upon which they rely for votes has never been numerous in Ohio since the days of Coxey and his motiey army. Ohio is now one of the chief manufacturing States of the country and in recent years it has been strongly favorable to conservative policies at the poils and opposed to those which entail an acceptance of revolutionary ideas. From the close of the Civil War until 1875. Ohio strongly sup-ported the projects of the inflation party and the Demo-erats of Ohio were committed to the payment of Gov-

\$250,000 a year is expended by that city for elec-tricity. New York, Hoston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Pittsburg are the only cities which ex-pend more than Buffalo for electric light.

Last year's appropriation by Congress for the con-sular and diplomatic expenses of the Federal Gov ernment in 1901 was \$1,848,000. For the same ser vice Great Britain expends \$2,500,000, Germany 11,000,000 marks, or \$2,750,000, France appropriates 15,000,000 france, or \$3,000,000, Haly, 10,000,000 lire or \$2,000,000. Russia 5,000,000 rubles, \$2,500,000, and Austria, which has practically only one seaport and little foreign commerce in countries not reactied by fatiroads, 4,000,000 florins, or \$2,000,000.

The task of nominating freak tickets under the ballot laws gets more difficult each year. In Massa chuserts last year the National Anti-Imperalities could not get the name of their solitary Presidential Elector on the official ballot. The leaders secured about 1.200 signatures to the nomination papers, though only 1.000 were required; but about 600 of the names were signed with first initials only, and the Election Commissioners ruled that they could not critically be signatures unless the Christian names were written out in full. While the matter was in dispute the time for olling the papers at the State House expired and only 800 critical names were filed. Massachusetts has fifteen Electors, and the plan of the independent Anti-Imperalities of last State was to monitoate one solitary Elector, the other fourteen Elecindependent Anti-imperations or tout course the first such in rights in making it fifty more to draw cards.

In Mana A calls it and it shows his hand, drawing it is not presently in all hands in the same time to see A 's hand, A say's it is not presently if A admits it's hand, a say in all, M2 votes only were cast for Edward Walds in the present it is not presently if A admits it's hand to be good.

All hands in the call must be shown to the board, and hands in the call must be shown to the board.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The dangers of the automobile have already been established in some of the suburban towns, and in one summer colony not far from the city one fatal accident has been put to the responsibility of the new machines. The difficulty of dealing with the question in this place, which has hitherto found its chief pleasure in driving, comes from the fact that the owners of the vehicle are with few exceptions also the principal are with few exceptions also the principal horsemen of the town, who are now as much interested in the automobiles. They are now using both, and complaint is useless, since the residents who own only horses are too few to have any effect. The persons who have suffered by the presence of the vehicles are temporary visitors to the neighborhood who have not been there long enough for their horses to become accustomed to the machines. These are in nearly all cases the victims of accidents, and there seems no solution to their diffiin nearly all cases the victims of accidents, and there seems no solution to their difficulty, as the automobiles are too evidently to stay in use. It is doubtful, however, if the machines are in the country more of a menace than the bicycles were a few years ago, and it was not long before those were familiar enough to cause no trouble.

The neglect of bicycling now in the city is due in the main to the diminished interes in the sport, but it is not altogether on that account that so few riders are to be seen now in town. The condition of the thor oughfares at this time makes riding almost out of the question. The only two avenues beloved by the bicycle riders now open are Central Park West and Fifth avenue. The Boulevard is not only impassable, but its approaches are too filled with terrors for even the bravest rider. The upper Boulevard, which was always a part of every ride northward, is not possible to attempt nowadays and wheelmen who in ignorance of its present condition attempt to ride there soon endeavor to rensedy their mistake. The wheel has been neglected in town now almost long enough to cause a reaction in its favor and this is likely to come so soon as the streets are once more in condition to make riding pleasant. Then the revival will come, although nobody ever expects to see the same army of riders as used to be such a common sight. oughfares at this time makes riding almost

The publishers say that this is to be a book year of the well-known authors in place of the beginners and "first novel" contingent who pervaded the literary market for the last year and found themselves in most unusual and unexpected demand by the publishers. That attitude was due to the fact that many of the novels was due to the fact that many of the novels that have met with most success in the last year and a half were the work of unknown writers and were frequently first efforts of their authors. But they pleased the public and that made them popular with the publishers. Now that they are all getting their second wind, so to speak, and are at work to produce something as good as their first book, the authors of reputation are to have their innings and the literary marker will this winter once the literary market will this winter once more bring to the front names and works by authors who in the recent rush for fiction of a certain kind that appealed most to young writers found themselves quite left out of the interest of the public.

The wife of a clergyman, who has assumed for several months as a matter of accommo dation to the parishioners the care of the church at the fashionable country place in which he has his summer home, occasionally tries to interest herself in the affairs of the few country people who with the New York millionaires make up the congregation; so she stops at the houses of those she knows when she is driving. The other day she halted at the house of an old woman who devoted herself to the cus-tomary account of her troubles. The minister's wife was duly sympathetic. As a matter of fact she had long been an active sympathizer in the S. P. C. A., and her charity went more in that direction than

"My poor son," the old woman went on,
"has to work so hard. He is a driver for a
grocery, and he has to drive from 7 in the rning until 7 at night The expression on the visitor's face showed plainly she thought such treatment

such a dreadful thing. It is intolerable cruelty to drive any horse that long at a stretch. I'll see the grocer to-morrow."

It seemed to the old woman that there was something wrong about the visitor's expression of regret over her son, but it sounded friendly, at all events, and she did

moving northward in the closed trolley cars in the late afternoon is rarely amiable and would at no time be equal to the quiet toleration of a sight that they are frequently called upon to bear. Just as all the passengers are trying to adjust themthe passengers are trying to adjust them-selves in their seats so as to get all possible benefit of the current of air made as the car progresses, some man is certain to plant himself in the doorway and get for himself the exclusive enjoyment of the breeze. Incidentally he prevents anybody else in the car from sharing in the same relief. There is always some person to be felief. There is always some person to be found who may be counted on thus to upset the equanimity of the other passengers and acquire an unpopularity with them that would make it awkward for him if they were able or inclined to put their feel-ings into acts, but as there are no grounds or which the conductor may be requised. on which the conductor may be requested to remove any man who chooses to seize this place and the right to the privilege depends on ethical considerations not always regarded in public conveyances, the expression of the opinion that his fellow sengers entertain of him is the only ans by which such an encroachment on their rights may be punished

#### NEW FACES IN THE PULPIT Out of Town Preachers and Their Summer Visits to City Churches

"I stepped into one of the big Fifth ave nue churches last Sunday morning," said the man of experience, "and found an old friend of mine from a little town in Ohio holding down the pulpit. I was surprised to see him in the place made famous by so many eloquent preachers, and at the

to see him in the place made famous by so many eloquent preachers, and at the same time I was mighty glad to see him there, for it was quite plain that he was having the time of his life.

"It was his first metropolitan appearance in a professional capacity and he certainly did do himself proud. Of course, his sermon was not printed in all the Monlay morning papers, for my friend's brilliancy is not the kind that will dry up rivers or even creeks, and set the world on fire, but he really did say some good things and say them well, and it is a pity that there were not at least two handfuls of people there to hear him.

"People not acquainted with the aspirations that thrill the hearts of clergymen in small towns and even in other large cities, cannot understand the eagerness with which they look forward to a New York début. From the time they don the cloth their eyes are fastened, either openly or secretly, on a New York pulpit and the opportunity to preach to a metropolitan congregation is to them a consummation as devouity to be wished as is a Broadway appearance to the actors whose reputation has hitherto been confined to the road. As my friend said to me Sundava at the close of the service:

"Who knows what may come of it?"

"That is what they all say. As a matter of fact, nothing generally comes of it, but they have had their fiing and once in a long while some one who is alive with divine energy fires his ammunition with such force and precision that it knocks public opinion squarely on the head and bags him a big name and a nice fat job.

"All out-of-town preachers believe that just such luck is in score for them if they can only get the opportunity to blaze away at a metropolitan crowd of churchgoers.

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of the Banker 2, Hamarahi James H. Eskels JATURDAY EVENING POST Control of the last of the las The Plight of the Democracy En-Proceeds Grover Cleveland Carrie Sadisting Compay Philippin

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

### SCIENCE.

TEST OF THEORIES PROPOSED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE NEW STAR OF 1901.

Prof. W. H. Pickering has made observaions to decide between the theories which ascribe the phenomena of Nova Persei to, first, a collision between two stars moving in opposite directions nearly in the line of sight, and, secondly, to the explosion of a single body. On the latter hypothesis the gases sent out from the body would be sent out in all directions and therefore would be moving toward the observer in the nearer hemisphere of the body, away from him in the body's further hemisphere. As these gases cooled in their advance into space they would cause dark line absorptions superposed on a bright line spectrum due to emission.

Relative to the observer the gases coming from the body's nearer hemisphere would displace the dark lines toward the violet and would be cooler on the side turned outrageous

"Tell me where your boy is employed."

toward him, while the bright lines would be displaced oppositely for the further the effects of the motion of a vessel; plane hemisphere and the gases would be hotter of special vessels designed to avoid move-

on the side turned toward him If the appearances are due to a collision the relative velocity of the sources of dark and of bright lines should be greatest at the time of the star's maximum brilliancy and less afterward. If they are due to an explosion the relative velocity should be least while the heated gases are forcing their way through a resisting medium, and greatest when the crust has given way and greatest when the crust has given way under the strain. Observation made to discriminate between these two consequences lead Prof. Pickering to favor the explosion as against the collision theory.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM IN ANCIENT TIMES It is well known that clay baked in a brick furnace is magnetized along an axis of the Woman's Medical Journal, is to be which corresponds to the axis of the terresmedical inspector and teacher of hygiene trial magnetic field at the moment of baking. at the Jewish Industrial School of Chicago and it is noteworthy that the magnetization is very permanent. On these facts M. of Corporators of the Woman's Medical Folghereiter has founded a method of studying the inclination of the magnetic this summer upon forty-nine girls, includneedle in antiquity. He determines the direction of the magnetic axis of potterv land of Etruscan and Roman times. The declination of the needle cannot be determined in this way on account of the impossibility of knowing exactly how the vases stood in the baking ovens; we know that they stood vertically, but no one can say which side was to the front. It is quite possible that though they have been graduated there for this method may be extended to determinations referring to geologic epochs by ob-serving the direction of magnetization of clay strata that have been transformed into brick by flows of hot lava. The latter question is now being studied in the volcanic region of the Puy-de-Dôme in France.

## ORBITS OF TWO VARIABLE STARS.

Mr. A. W. Roberts has reduced the ob servations of two variable stars RR and U Puppis. He finds them best satisfied for the first star by supposing the variation of light to be due to eclipses of the light of a star by a satellite one-third its diameter, bright as the larger. The distance between the surfaces of the two stars is about twothirds of the radius of the orbit, and the density of the system is about one-sixth of

the sun's density.
The best expla The best explanation of the variations of light of the second system. Ul Puppis of light of the second system. Ul Puppis is obtained by supposing it to be composed of two stars equal in size, but slightly un-equal in brightness, moving in a circular orbit so that the two component stars are in contact and still preserve their cir-cular form a condition of affairs that ap-pears to be improbable on a priori grounds.

POLARIS AS A TRIPLE STAR

A recent Bulletin of the Lick Observatory onfirms an earlier announcement that Polaris is a triple star. The bright star the North Star moves about the centre of mass of itself and a dark companion star in 3 days, 23 hours, 14 minutes. These two stars also move slowly around a third dark star in a long period.

PROPER MOTION OF THE STAR GROOMBRIDGE

No. 1.830 of Groombridge's Catalogue of stars changes its position in the sky by an arc of a little over 7" yearly. In 250 years its position in the sky will change by an arc equal to the diameter of the full moon. Only one star in the sky has a proper motion greater than this. The parallax of this faint star 16's magnitude; is about 14-100 of a second of arc, and spectroscopic measurements of its velocity in the line of sight, made at the Lick Observatory, show that the star is moving athwart the line of sight at the rate of 150 miles per second, which is the greatest corresponding.

From the Funk's ficespoints.

A young fellow when was looking for clerkshin was recently recommended to a city merciant by a Glasgew gentleman. When the those fixed the the total has a proper motion greater than this. The parallax of this faint star 16's magnitude; is about 14-100 of a second of arc, and spectroscopic measurements of its velocity in the line of sight, made at the Lick Observatory, show that the star is moving athwart the line of sight at the rate of 150 miles per second, which is the greatest corresponding.

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The recumendation had been productive of good results and his friend.

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stellar velocity known. It is moving to-

Dr. W. J. S. Lockver announces the discovery of a thirty-five-year period for the solar spots, superposed on the eleven-year period. A regular variation is found in the interval from minimum to maximum, the mean value of the interval being 4.12 years and the greatest amplitude being eight-tenths of a year. He finds that when this interval is least the total spotted area for the whole period is the greatest. Comparisons with magnetic and meteorological parisons with magnetic and meteorological obscurations are believed to lend additional weight to the adopted period. Prof. Brückner, for example, finds a periodic variation in terrestrial climates amounting

An exposition dealing with all the means for preventing sea sickness will be held at Ostend during August and September ments producing sickness; apparatus for holding the viscera (abdomen) rigidly in place; plans for ventilation and renewal of the air of cabins; deodorizing agents; hygiene of sea sickness; remedies; litera-ture of the subject. Those interested should address the League against Sea Sickness, 82 Boulevard Port Royal, Paris.

## WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

Drs. Minnie Love and Lenora Hanley have been appointed recently upon the medical staff of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of Denver, Col. and Dr. Ray Michaels of the editorial staff

President Mary Mumford of the Board ing several from India, Russia and Eng-

Four women physicians have been appointed on the staff of Cook County Hospital. Chicage, one of them a well-known specialist Women physicians were only admitted

to practice in Germany last autumn, al-The London Royal Free Hospital has appointed two resident medical officers who are women. This is an innovation at this hospital, but common in England. The Metropolitan Hospital for Women at

Euston road is managed almost wholly by women physicians. The landscape gardener of the Rock Island Railroad is Mrs. Annette McRae, who has greatly beautified the grounds around the stations. Mrs. McRae was formerly employed by the Northwestern Rail-

Two women, graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of bachelor of science, are practical civil engineers, Mrs. Paul Carus and Miss Marian Parker

the country is Miss Kathryn Helmer, who is 20 years old, and has been a notery in St. Louis for two years. Mrs. M. B. Castle, a widow, is Vice-President of the Sandwich, Ill., Bank, with which her husband was connected. her husband was connected.

A woman commercial traveller is Mrs.

Morgan Butler of Peru, Ind. Her husband, being stricken with paralysis, was obliged to give up his work as drummer for a mitten factory, and Mrs. Morgan has filled it and supported the family.

Parker

The newly appointed receiver of the Dime Savings Bank of Chicago is Miss Orthena Little. She has long been employed in the bank and is thoroughly familiar with the business.

A young woman from New York, Dr. Anna Sawyer, has gone to Manila and hung out her shingle, as the first American dentist.

One of the youngest notaries public in One of the youngest notaries public in